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CIRCULATION DURING DECEMBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.	114,329	17.	117,090
2.	115,280	18.	114,500
3.	116,680	19.	113,550
4.	115,550	20.	115,870
5.	116,550	21. (Sunday).	120,450
6.	116,450	22.	114,150
7. (Sunday).	121,000	23.	114,020
8.	115,020	24.	114,420
9.	115,280	25.	115,820
10.	115,580	26.	114,230
11.	116,100	27.	115,040
12.	114,980	28. (Sunday).	119,510
13.	115,010	29.	114,750
14. (Sunday).	120,500	30.	114,500
15.	115,520	31.	113,850
16.	114,329		

Total for the month, 3,588,468
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 99,246

Net number distributed, 3,489,222
Average daily distribution, 112,555

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of December was 7.75 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1902.

J. F. FARSHILL,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 3, 1903.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

EACH PARTY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

One mark of progress seems possible in the coming session of the Missouri General Assembly. The Republican minority is showing signs of attacking and perhaps being able to overcome the Kerens and spoils supremacy. To be in thoroughly wholesome condition Missouri should have a well-organized opposition party; one animated by public purpose and led by sincere men. The first step is to defeat Kerens in the legislative caucus and give the badge of leadership—implied in a senatorial nomination—to some man who has more than small, selfish objects.

That is the best start the Republicans in the Legislature could make toward a strong party position in the State.

Much gossip has been floating around as to a combination of the united Republicans with Democrats who might refuse to enter a caucus on the Senatorship. Such a project may be talked about but will not come to much.

Let the Democratic caucus meet in regular order and declare its choice. The members must take the responsibility of representing the best interests of the party and the people. Good party men and good party newspapers will abide by the decision.

Governor Stone, at present the leading Democratic candidate, is not the choice of The Republic; but this paper never advises the evasion of party responsibilities. If the caucus, held duly and acting upon due consideration, selects Governor Stone, The Republic will accept the decision and expect that Governor Stone will do his duty in the Senate as he did his duty in Congress and in the Governorship.

The same gossip has connected Governor Francis and Mayor Wells with the vision of a combination of Republican and Democratic legislators on the Senatorship. Neither of these Democrats has encouraged the suggestion, flattering as it might have been to them. The Republic, knowing both men, is confident that they would prefer a straight party election, under the regular forms of the caucus, upon whomsoever the choice might fall.

It is the business of the Democratic majority in the Legislature to choose the best man for the party and the people. And the caucus is the regular course of proceeding.

REPUBLICAN ANTITRUST BILLS.

Senator Hoar's antitrust bill, while apparently promising results in the direction of restricting the evil of monopolistic organization, cannot be contemplated with any special degree of satisfaction as containing the elements of genuine control of the trusts.

As has been plain for some time past, the closing session of the present Congress will be notable for the introduction of antitrust bills by Republican members. There is no remote prospect, however, that its record is to be one of effective antitrust action. As at present organized and controlled, the Republican majority in Congress has no honest intention of interfering with the privileges so long enjoyed by the trusts under Republican protection. The utmost to be expected of the party of which Mark Hanna is the boss is a crafty attempt to fool the people by means of a make-believe movement against the monopolies created by that party and now dictating the party's action.

The truth is made evident by the stubborn refusal of Republicans to listen to any suggestion for tariff revision. A reduction of tariff duties along the lines now justified by trade conditions would be the most certain method of eliminating the trust evil without doing injustice to any interest involved. There are a few Republicans who recognize this truth and who at one time were brave enough to advocate tariff reform. They have been silenced. An impatient resentment was aroused by their earliest utterances in advocacy of lowering tariff duties. They were whipped back into the high protectionist ranks when they persisted in their course. There is now less

publican talk of tariff revision than at any time since Mr. McKinley's death.

The cunning policy of the Republican majority in Congress, acting under protectionist dictation, is now developing into view. There will be no revision of the tariff, the surest means of curbing the evil trusts. There will be much ado in the line of antitrust bills, however. But it will be intentionally a case of "much ado about nothing." Inasmuch as the measures emanating from Republican sources will be warranted to contain no genuine menace to the privileges enjoyed by the trusts at the sacrifice of the rights of the people. The monopoly organizations contemplate Republican antitrust bills with a chuckle of humorous appreciation. Such measures are intended to bunko the people, not to bring the trusts under proper control.

DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

So great is the opportunity for valuable public service now confronted by Democrats in the General Assembly that the party in Missouri may be congratulated in advance upon the record to be made. Democrats in this State have not been in the habit of neglecting such opportunities.

While it is not necessary to go minutely into details as to the achievements possible to the present Legislature, it is eminently in order to dwell upon certain important tasks devolving upon that body. The same businesslike methods which have prevailed to control results in the past, despite the obstructionist alliance of a Republican minority with a certain unworthy element of Democratic membership, will insure legislation that must again powerfully commend Missouri Democracy to the favor of Missouri voters.

An effective and always uncompromising antagonism to the schemes of sandbagging legislators must be maintained throughout the session now beginning. The lobby evil is largely due to the malign work of these sandbagging legislators, who intentionally introduce measures of a "hold-up" nature, calculated to menace important interests and place them on the defensive for corrupt purposes. No State Legislature in the Union is free from this evil. The Democratic majority in the Missouri Legislature must devote earnest effort to minimizing the possible successes of the sandbaggers.

What was known in the preceding General Assembly as the Rhodes Clay bill, providing for the separation of State and county, or local, taxation, and to be introduced in the present session by Greene Clay, father of the original sponsor of the measure, should be enacted into law. The bill is based on the soundest foundation of common sense, and its beneficial operation as a law is beyond question.

Insurance legislation in the direction of revision of existing laws is also demanded during the present session, and the necessary measures, properly framed with an equitable regard for all the interests involved, should be passed as an important feature of the duty faced by the General Assembly now about to convene. The necessity for a revision of the insurance laws has long been recognized.

Worthy Democrats in the General Assembly will see to it that the Frank Farris gang, in alliance with the Republican minority, is not permitted to lessen or seriously obstruct Democratic effort and achievement in the performance of public duty. The Democratic fight on the lobby must be aggressive and unflinching. It is a conflict in which the honest Democracy is aligned against lobbyists and sandbagging legislators, and the outcome must be victory for the Democratic majority, responsible to the people for the record to be established by the General Assembly.

The St. Louis members of the State Legislature may with advantage devote increasing attention to legislation for the benefit of this city. The truth should be made plain, also, that St. Louis is heartily solicitous for the good of the State at large, and that there is no antagonism between the interests of city and State. When the time comes for action on the election law, now to be examined by a special committee of thirty-five representative Democrats, headed by Mayor Wells, the recommendations of that committee may safely be trusted to guide the General Assembly's course. A consistent Democratic record in all these matters will commend the present General Assembly to the people whom they have been elected to serve and will constitute a fitting continuance of the Democratic record already established.

"FOUR HUNDRED" NONSENSE.

Explaining its recurrence to that time-worn topic, "The Four Hundred," the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The Smart Set of the East is like a fire in a certain district; the house or houses are doomed; there is no saving them; so the energies of the force are bent to the rescuing of the adjacent tenements. New York, the city, we mean, is able to take care of its own licentious. Newport, being wholly lost, doesn't mind. Is the Courier-Journal far out of its duty when it raises its voice now and then to 'holler fire,' and thus perchance to reduce the area of the conflagration?"

Granting that a fire exists, how is this kind of "hollering" to stop it? Isn't "hollering" in the nature of a wind which fans the flame? Publicity is the very thing which feeds and sustains the "Four Hundred" idea.

Publicity gave "it" birth. Mr. Ward McAllister one day remarked that there were four hundred eligibles in New York—at least the remark was credited to him; whether he actually made it is immaterial. Up to that time New York had a quiet, comparatively unpretentious, well-modulated society. It was no more exclusive than any other society—and every society must be exclusive in the sense that it has limitations. It was no more ridiculous than any other society—and every society, in relaxation, must be ridiculous judged by the Courier-Journal's strictures. It was no more "vulgar" than any other aggregation.

But an enterprising editor instantly perceived news capital in that "four hundred" remark, and played it with a vengeance. The Courier is still playing it—as a thousand others have done before. When the Courier and the others stop playing it, which they might well do, since it lacks "sensational" freshness, the "Four Hundred" will die a natural death. Instead of a strong wind to blow the flames from roof to roof, apply the dampening treatment of silence. Then New York and Newport society will lose its "exclusiveness," "absurdity," "vulgarity" and "vice."

These four ideas grossly exaggerated for the benefit of credulous persons are the very essence of the "four hundred" nonsense. Every time an ingenious self-constituted press-agent revises some leader's visiting list—and the lady herself isn't usually interested, sufficiently to object—the big-type journals scream forth that the "Two Hundred," the "Hundred and Fifty," or the "One Hundred" has succeeded the "Four Hundred"; which is "playing" the exclusiveness.

Somebody's private entertainment, perhaps a novelty devised for care-worn people who, however wealthy, are not above a little nonsense now and then, is distorted and wrought into an extravaganza—without actual information or care for accuracy.

As for vice—the scandal mongers seek in far places for anything that may have the color of it. And as vice, unfortunately, is not confined to people of obscure position or moderate means, they find it by assiduity and zeal.

Analyzed, there is absolutely nothing to distinguish the "Four Hundred" from the One Hundred, Two Hundred, Three Hundred, Four Hundred, Five Hundred, Six Hundred, Seven Hundred, Eight Hundred, Nine Hundred, and N. D.

wealth. And the people have been told so often that they yawn over the proposition. The butcher the baker and candlestick-maker represent in their own circles the very same exclusiveness, absurdity, vulgarity and vice, in the same proportions.

Mrs. Jones doesn't like Mrs. Brown any better than Mrs. Astor does her neighbor. For every Harry Lehr who wades in a fountain there is a Harry What's-his-name who disturbs the peace. For every \$50,000 mink ball on Fifth avenue there is an equally amusing cake-walk somewhere else. And the pro rata distribution of vice is not disturbed or interfered with by wealth distinctions.

In fact there is no "Four Hundred." It possesses no individual qualities. There are a number of people, "Four Thousand" or "Forty Thousand" they might just as well be called, who act, look, dress and demean themselves precisely like others, who couldn't be distinguished in a crowd by any peculiarity, but who by reason of their wealth are featured in print till they become celebrities.

When the sensation purveyors cease fawning upon the glided figment of their own invention the so-called Four Hundred will be known for what it is—a part of, and neither better nor worse than, the general democracy.

If one sought the fountain-head of information as to Republican deeds and misdeeds in St. Louis, he would visit Clarence F. Elley, who says, among election frauds: "There is a law in the statutes of every State against murder, but murders are committed despite thereof. There are laws also upon the statutes of every State against election crimes, but they have been committed by both parties in the city. The worst primary frauds that the city ever experienced originated with and have been executed by honest Republicans." Mr. Elley does not expressly add, "Let the galloping jade wince," but the implication is forcible. Since he represents the better part of the city Republican party his scorn is effective. But he is not impassioned, only fair.

A New York organ has set "four famous analysts of human emotions" upon the case of Princess Louise. The "analysts" are women. One of them lays the blame to royal training, another holds church and state responsible, a third finds the cause in a lack of "mother love," while the fourth advances "the charitable supposition that she is insane." These are four powerful causes, truly, but to the average mind it would seem that Monsieur Girou would enter into the calculations somewhere. The famous analysts ignore him completely.

The Sherman law was directed in round terms against "monopolies" which engaged in "interstate commerce." The trusts evaded it by proving that they were not monopolies, and entered into interstate commerce through agents to whom they sold their products. From the trusts' standpoint the law was "easy," and there is an evident disposition to disturb it on the part of Republican leaders. The inference is almost as easy as the law.

Republican antitrust bills are accepted by the people of this country at their true value as a tricky means of currying public favor for the presidential campaign next year without in any manner endangering the evil monopolies. American voters will look to the Democratic party for trust restriction through a wise revision of the tariff.

RECENT COMMENT.

Modern Lawyers.

This brings us to the discussion of the three classes of lawyers known to modern life. The first stand high. They are men of marked mental caliber, practicing their profession honorably, preventing litigation whenever possible, conducting it, when necessary, in a straightforward way, and reflecting credit at all times on their profession.

The second is composed of the unfortunates, who, because of slight mental equipment, or lack of opportunity, or naturally low moral standards, have sunk to the position of the law as club with which to hold up the unfortunate and the unfortunate of the men engaged in the business world.

The third class of lawyers is so new as scarcely to be generally known. But the developments of the past ten years have already produced many distinguished examples. This new division is that of the counselor who becomes a decided danger to his country when he enters into the business of the world.

Re Just to Yourself.
Philadelphia North American.
One must forget self-satisfying and self-desiring, but one must not forget the right or have the right to work for one moment or neglect in the least self needs and self being. Our first and highest duty is to make the best of ourselves. We may never make men or things better until we have succeeded therein in some measure. Men may call it egotism, but as Pitt characterized General Wolfe's boasting the British army embarked for Canada. But after all that when he heard how Wolfe rose from a sickbed to achieve the glorious victory of the Heights of Abraham! So will men forget their sneering when through personal care and attention we fit ourselves for the accomplishing of some high work.

All we shall ever be able to accomplish, either in ourselves or in others, is to be happy in ourselves. It is most necessary we should set our standard of life high, to rise above the requirements of this world; but having done that, let us stick to the mark, despite what others say or think or do. All you can make of your life you alone must make. You may become a borrower, and thus constitute yourself only a depository for other people's thoughts and opinions. You may become a borrower, and thus constitute yourself only a depository for other people's thoughts and opinions. You may become a borrower, and thus constitute yourself only a depository for other people's thoughts and opinions.

Mountain Automobiling.

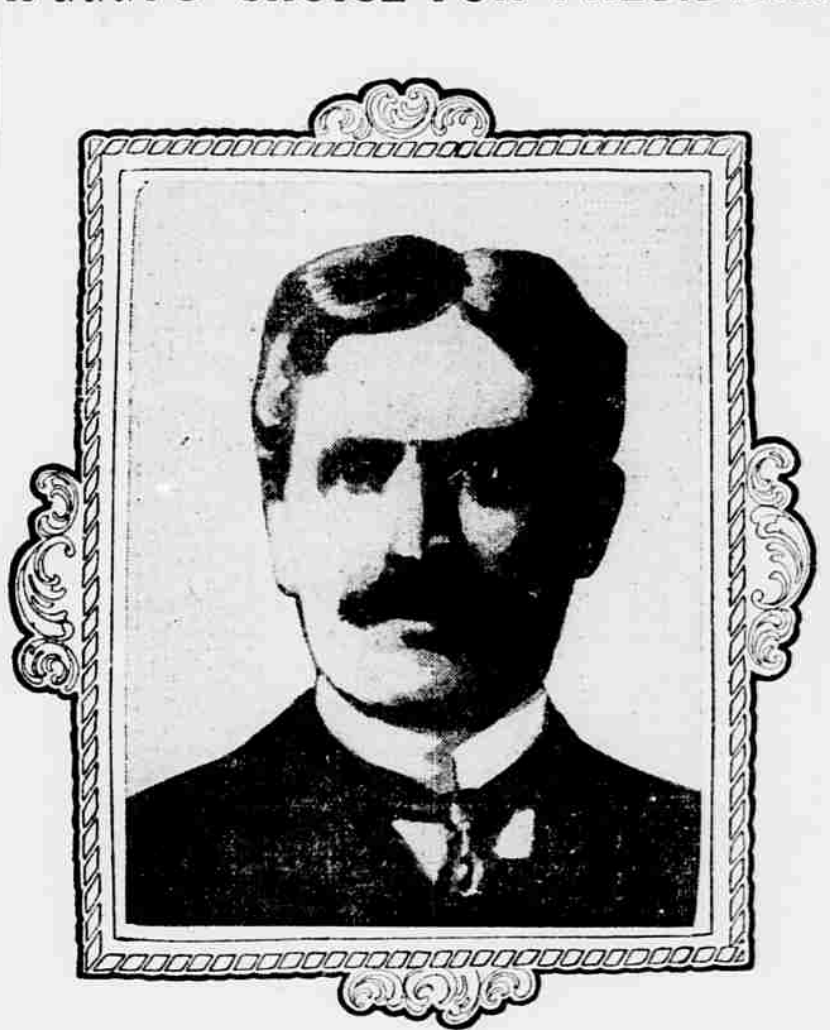
January Outing.
Perhaps the most trying emergencies are on mountain roads. A man whose nerve is good on the level, is still likely to lose his head completely if the automobile gets away from him and goes coasting down hill. I doubt if there is a more awful sensation in the world than to feel that your machine has gotten away from you on a hill. It is like the old nightmare, in which one falls and falls from the top of the building. It may happen in either going up hill or down. Defective brakes are perhaps the most usual cause in going down. Therefore, before you start to descend try your brakes and see if they are all right. All machines should have two brakes, one on the machinery and one hand brake on the back axle. All the French machines have two, and no one should be allowed by law to build one here or abroad with only one brake.

Helen Gould's Charity Methods.

Everybody's Magazine for January.
She is not a sentimental giver. There is heart in all she does, but no gush. Her charities are as safely conducted as if they were a business enterprise. To their guidance she brings a knowledge of law acquired by a course in the law school of the University of New York, where she studied for several years, but did not graduate, to avoid the inevitable notoriety. In her New York house, at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, there is an office for charity work, presided over by two secretaries and a typewriter, and with telephone communication, with her own room. A representative in her name makes daily visits to various hospitals, carrying books and flowers, providing a free cot when one is needed, or an invalid's chair, or perhaps work for some stranded woman discharged as a pauper.

Everybody's Magazine for January.

HANNA'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.



MYRON T. HERRICK
Of Ohio, whom Hanna is said to be grooming for the Republican nomination in the event that he can make a break in Roosevelt's line.

"THE GOVERNOR'S SON" HAS SOME GOOD HUMOR.

The entertaining Cohan and his wife, who have been making a name for themselves in the theatre, are back again in "The Governor's Son," a new comedy. The play is a good one, and the Cohan family is a good one. The play is a good one, and the Cohan family is a good one. The play is a good one, and the Cohan family is a good one.

The High Rollers at the Standard begin their performance with "On a Trip to Paris." It is a short extravaganza, which serves to introduce a large chorus of girls. The vaudeville programme, which follows, is a good one, and the Cohan family is a good one. The play is a good one, and the Cohan family is a good one.

New York comment on the work of Maude Lillian, Gertrude Quinlan and Frank Moulton is one of the interesting features of the season's criticism. Miss Bert and Mr. Moulton are looked upon as "discovertes." The things the critics say about Miss Quinlan are enough to send that active young lady out scolding. Take the paragraph, for example, from Town Topics:

The prima donna, Miss Maude Lillian, sings delightfully and does not fuss about it—a rare claim in concert opera. As an actress she is lacking in cultivation, but she is graceful and dainty, and her dancing and the graces of Miss Gertrude Quinlan in the square role give another instance of the charm of comparison. If anything could send "The Sultan of Sin" to an early grave it would be the work of Miss Quinlan, when left to himself, always rises to the occasion, and the burlesque quartet he leads in the second act would make even Russell Ross envious.

Acton Davies, the Evening Sun young man, who is rated as one of the best of the New York critics, says this, among other things:

Most comic opera prima donnas sing now—always as if each of their love songs was an individual. Even her trills are executed without an effort, and all her work is rendered with a simplicity and freedom which are charming. Frank Moulton, the comedian, who plays the Sultan, is a kind of American as the comedian of the American stage. He has a good command of the language, and he has the art of suggesting every ounce of humor out of a funny line. While he is on the stage the fun never flags. He is a good actor, and he is a good comedian.

"The Fatal Wedding" at Haylin's, is a love drama of a woman's hourly successful attempt to destroy a family's happiness. Julia Ralph plays an adventurous, who is capable of any crime. She seeks to wed a man who is in love with another woman. She is a good actress, and she is a good comedian.

Sutton Vane's best-known play is "The Span of Life." It is a comedy, and it is a good one. The play is a good one, and the Cohan family is a good one.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

A DEED AND A WORD.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

TRAVELER on the dusty road
Strewed acorns on the left;
And one took root and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shrine, at evening time,
To breathe his early vows;
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To hark beneath its boughs;
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birdie sweet made bore;
It stood in glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way amid the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scooped a well, where weary men might turn;
He walked it in, and hung a bell, and called it "The Well of Life,"
He thought not of the deed he did, but judged that all might drink;
He paused again, and let the well, by summer never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues, and saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought;
'Twas odd, and yet 'twas new;
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true.
It shone upon a genial mind,
And, lo! its light burned true.
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A guiding star, a guiding true.
The thought was small; its issue great;
A watch-fire on the hill;
It shed its radiance far and wide,
And cheered the valley still.

A nameless man, amid a crowd that thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love, and trust, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown, a transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust, it saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love! O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first, but mighty at the last.

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was on hand to cheer the agile Donatistas. These devoted men, the "span" over which Kate Heathcote and Little Cecil passed in safety from the Arab land in pursuit. One feature of the piece not often introduced in melodrama is that the hero is in of danger at the close of every act. Frankie Francis appeared as Kate. Wallace Hopper was Richard. The musical comedy was introduced as the musical comedy. The musical comedy was introduced as the musical comedy.

WASHINGTON POST ON GEORGE G. VEST.

The Republic Bureau, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington Post says today: "Yesterday, Jan. 4, referring to Senator Vest's recent letter to The Republic, the Washington Post says today: 'Nobody but the really knows. Honorable George G. Vest will be surprised to hear that he now reiterates his solemn declaration of six years ago. At that time he said that he would not again be an aspirant for reelection to the Senate.'

"Today, in response to the inquiries of persons who appear to place little or no faith in the assurances of politicians, he says that he has no changes in mind; that he meant what he said in 1896, and that he has not the faintest idea of departing from that fully avowed determination."

"These Mr. Vest will retire from the Senate on the 21st of March next, never to return. He will leave that body after twenty-two years of political service—service as useful to the country as it has been honorable to himself."

"For a century of a century he has kept the ranks of the nation's great statesmen. He was a man of high character and high ability, a parliamentarian, an example of scrupulous and unswerving integrity; he will take with him to his retirement the respect, the admiration and the affectionate regard of his colleagues, Republicans and Democrats."

"It is now past 70. He has served long and faithfully. The term of his service has been the most wonderful, if not the most complete, of any politician in the history of the United States. Since he took the seat in 1879, the wounds of the Civil War have healed and sectional lines obliterated."

"The American people have become a compact and homogeneous quantity; they have forgotten the issues that once divided them, and the ferment of a passionate, yet unenlightened, patriotism is their every pulse. The trifling wars of war which he saw made at Fort Ridge, Corinth, Vicksburg and all along the tragic route from Springfield, Mo., to Richmond, Va., are now forgotten beneath the laughing harvests and the splendid works of peace."

"The passing years, though they have leached his head with white hair, have brought new kindness to a gentle heart, a richer humor and a sweeter pathos to his thoughts. He looks back upon a stupendous drama which he has done more than to contribute to beauty, and he can answer 'adum' with a mind at peace, no matter when the summons comes. Greater than wealth and more excellent than power will be to him in his mellow and ripe age the knowledge that he never betrayed a trust, committed a mean act, stifled his conscience or deceived a friend."

"To him, of whom all this may be truly said, the triumphs of conquerors seem paltry things."

TEXAS SCHOOL FAIR EXHIBIT.

Teachers Are Preparing for St. Louis Exposition.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 4.—The public school teachers of Texas have become enlisted in the work of preparing the State's exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. General Manager William A. Plummer, a member of the State Association, which held its semi-annual meeting at Austin this week, and outlining plans for the exhibit, were approved by a unanimous vote. The details of the matter have been referred to a committee especially created for the purpose and they will be worked out with as little delay as possible.

It is the purpose of the Executive Committee of the Texas Commission to place as much emphasis as possible on the free school system of the State, in its exhibit, that in this, as in several other respects, Texas is in a position to make a creditable display.

No doubt is felt that if Texas acquires itself creditably the fact will be shown that no other State in the Union has made so ample provisions for its school children. Professor Lefevre, State Superintendent of Education, has been in the State capital, and this, with the aid of the school superintendents and teachers it is felt, assures a creditable display.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic January 4, 1878.
The annual meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Association was held at the Mercantile Library. The officers elected were George A. Madill, John Flannery, J. C. Ferguson, J. R. Towater, Julius Robinson, J. M. Dixon, Nat Meyers and Arthur Lee.

The Reverend Father James Henry of St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. The Reverend Father P. J. O'Reilly, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, preached the sermon, and in behalf of the congregation C. G. G. presented a handsome testimonial to Father Henry.

Miss Emma Rutledge gave a reception at her family residence, No. 331 Pine avenue. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. W. C. Ferguson, the Misses Fanny Gunn, Belle Hawley, Jennie Hammond and Hatlie Ferguson.

An entertainment was given by Thomas Allen at his home in Lucas place. Among those who took part were: Miss Annie Allen, Mrs. Bradford Allen, Miss Ida Taylor, Nellie Hazeltine, Nellie Lottier Turner, Miss Van Studdiford, Miss Mary Luckland, Miss Sherman, Miss Gordon, Miss Mary Davis and Miss Carrie Carr.

B. R. Renner was installed as a member of the Public School Board, vice C. F. Meyer, resigned.
H. L. Newman was host at a dinner party at his residence, No. 367 Washington avenue.

The Western Traveling Men's Association met at the Laclede Hotel and formed an alliance with the Northwestern Association. The officers elected were: J. Wind Smith, W. P. Canby, William Fink, W. D. Bolt, S. H. Saxton, W. W. Robertson, J. J. Gilmore, H. Scooter, G. W. Brown, George B. Dana, A. H. Bell, H. C. McNair, W. H. Snodgrass and F. M. Kimball.

John M. Gilkerson declined to accept the nomination for President of the Merchants' Exchange.
The Knights of St. Patrick elected as officers: J. Knapp, Thomas A. Ennis, Michael O'Dwyer, J. J. Dugan, Alex. Finley, M. P. Brazil and Andrew J. Kennedy.

A new choir was installed at the Pilgrim Congregational Church. It was composed of Miss Letitia Fitch, Miss Nellie Christian, C. Cooper and A. D. Cunningham.

The new choir at the Church of the Immaculate Conception was composed of Miss Ella Keating, Miss Rosa Schumacher, Thomas C. Doan, Joseph Sator and William Nava.
The Black Sox Baseball Club (club elected as officers: N. Patsch, F. Freiser, A. Schmitt, J. Gobel and W. Skowarda.